



8

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

This element addresses issues related to public facilities and services provided to San Bruno residents, including water supply, wastewater collection, solid waste disposal, fire protection and emergency medical response, police services, school facilities, library services,

and cable television. Parks and recreation facilities are discussed in the Recreation and Open Space Element (Chapter 5). The storm drain system is addressed in the Health and Safety Element (Chapter 7). Locations of public facilities are illustrated in Figure 8-1.

8-1 VISION

The Public Facilities and Services Element is written to ensure provision of adequate water supply, wastewater collection, and solid waste disposal for all residents and businesses. The element reiterates the City's commitment to convenient and effective access to City administration, decision-makers, and committees. Coordinated response to natural and man-made disasters through efficient fire protection and police services is a key feature of the City's public services. Additionally, San Bruno provides a diverse range of educational programs and materials, through both the local public school districts and the public library system.

8-2 WATER SUPPLY

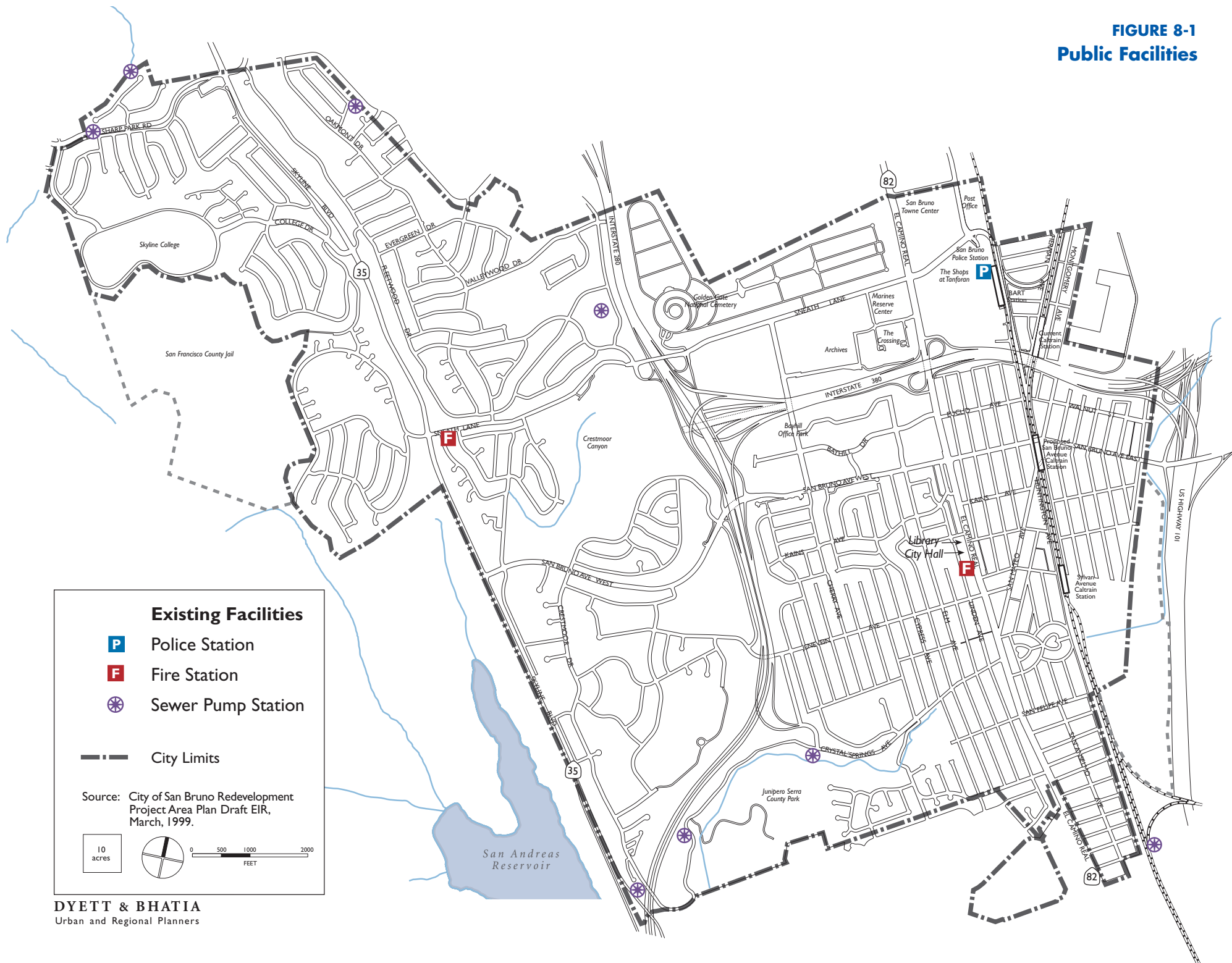
San Bruno is unique among cities on the San Francisco Peninsula because it uses a local water source to meet more than half of its needs. Five wells produce approximately half of the city's water supply. These producing wells draw water from a deep aquifer—Westside Groundwater Basin—located between 250 feet and 500 feet below ground surface. The aquifer is capped by an impervious layer of clay, which acts as a barrier to any contaminants that might be at or near the surface. The wells are located in the eastern portion of the city.

Water purchased from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) is the second primary supply source for San Bruno. The SFPUC's water source is the Hetch Hetchy system, which originates in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Water is transported 150 miles via a series of pipelines, and supplies San Francisco and the cities along the Peninsula. Known for consistently high quality and purity, the Hetch Hetchy water source was granted a filtration treatment exemption by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The City and SFPUC signed a Water Supply Contract in 1984 that guarantees 3.246 million gallons per day in purchased water.

In 2002, the City and SFPUC signed an amendment to the Water Supply Contract that permits San Bruno to purchase supplemental water from SFPUC, when it is available. The purpose of the amendment is to conduct a study of the effect of reduction in San Bruno's groundwater pumping on water levels in the Westside Groundwater Basin. The SFPUC and San Bruno are investigating available groundwater storage capacity in the Westside Basin for the purpose of developing a conjunctive use program.

The City of San Bruno uses approximately 4.2 million gallons of water per day (mgd). Per capita consumption

FIGURE 8-1
Public Facilities





San Bruno's water supply comprises a blending of water from local wells and purchases from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. Municipal water is stored in eight storage tanks (shown) throughout the city.

averages approximately 75 gallons per day (gpd) in the wet season and 125 gpd in dry weather.

In addition to the five wells, San Bruno's water system infrastructure consists of 18 booster pumps, one filtering plant, eight storage tanks (with a combined capacity of eight million gallons), 900 fire hydrants, 9,000 valves, over 100 miles of water mains ranging from 12 inches to 16 inches in diameter, and 11,300 metered services. Much of the distribution system was constructed over 40 years ago before current stringent performance standards were in effect. Inspection and maintenance of equipment, inspection and treatment of the water supply, and administration of several programs including water conservation and public awareness are all tasks of the San Bruno Public Works Department's Water Division. According to the Public Work's Department, San Bruno has adequate water storage capacity to meet current demands. Two projects in the Department's 10-Year Plan will increase storage capacity 25 to 30 percent, which will be adequate to accommodate future population growth.

Based on potential buildout of the General Plan Land Use Diagram, San Bruno could add approximately 647 new housing units and 1.7 million square feet worth of non-residential building area by 2025. Assuming 75 gpd per capita during the wet season and 125 gpd per capita during the dry season, water demand in San Bruno could increase by 141,276 to 235,459 gpd by year 2025. This would bring the city's total 2025 demand to between 4.5–4.7 mgd of domestic water supply, an increase of seven to twelve percent over existing levels.

8-3 WASTEWATER SYSTEM

The Public Works Department's Wastewater Division is responsible for the wastewater collection system and assures compliance with all permit requirements for the Environmental Protection Agency, the State Water Quality Control Board, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, County Health Mandates, and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

The sanitary sewer system consists of approximately 150 miles of pipeline and seven lift stations. Currently, 2.8 mgd of effluent goes to the South San Francisco-San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant (SSF/SB WQCP) treatment plant that the City of San Bruno owns jointly with the City of South San Francisco. This facility is located one mile north of San Francisco International Airport (SFO) within the boundaries of South San Francisco. Treated wastewater is discharged into San Francisco Bay from a 60-inch outfall pipeline two miles offshore and 20 feet beneath the surface, in conjunction with the North Bayside Unit, a joint powers authority consisting of the cities of South San Francisco, San Bruno, Millbrae, and Burlingame, and the San Francisco International Airport. The treatment plant is nearly 50 years old but has been updated several times to provide primary and secondary treatment. Its most recent upgrade project was completed in 2001. The facility expansion allows a dry-weather capacity of 13 mgd and a wet-weather capacity of approximately 62 mgd.

Before the plant's upgrade, San Bruno utilized approximately 50 percent, or about 4.29 mgd, during dry weather, of the plant's capacity. Since the wastewater treatment facility upgrade expanded dry weather capacity from 9 to 13 mgd, San Bruno is entitled to 0.5 mgd of the additional 4.0 mgd capacity, and currently utilizes about 30 percent of the plant's total capacity. There is no formal agreement about the proportion of wastewa-

ter treatment capacity entitled to each city, however, the agreement is specific that the share of operating costs is proportional to use.

Most of San Bruno's sewer collection system was installed 30 to 80 years ago, its age reflecting the decades of the city's most rapid development. It contains large sections of aging pipe that will require upgrading and/or replacement. The gravity-flow lines were constructed primarily with vitrified clay pipe, a material that tends to crack with age. Small sections of orangeburg (an inferior substitute cardboard-based material used during wartime) pipe installed during the 1940s still exist.

Buildout of the General Plan would result in an increase of approximately 105,400 gpd of wastewater created. Together with existing and pending flows, the city's 2025 flows are projected at 3.1 mgd of wastewater, which is still only a third of plant dry season capacity.

For additional information on the wastewater system, please see the Health and Safety Element sections on flooding and stormwater management.

8-4 SOLID WASTE

San Bruno Garbage Company (SBGC), provides solid waste disposal services to the City. The City's contract with SBGC, which is owned by Norcal Waste Systems, extends through June 30, 2009. SBGC collects approximately 37,142 tons yearly, from San Bruno. Garbage is taken to SBGC's transfer station, where recyclable materials and refuse are processed, sorted, and loaded into long-haul trucks for transfer to recycling facilities or the landfill. Waste is transported by truck for final landfill disposal.

The 173-acre Ox Mountain facility is a Class III landfill (non-hazardous waste) owned by Browning-Ferris Industries and overseen by San Mateo County. Since 1995, San Bruno has deposited between 42,000 and 49,000 tons of waste at the Ox Mountain Landfill each year, including both independent and industrial haulers. San Mateo County estimates that the landfill, which also serves other municipalities, will reach capacity in year 2017. An expansion is currently underway that may extend landfill capacity for an additional eight years.

SBGC's curbside recycling program, which began in 1987, includes collection of glass, plastics, aluminum, newspaper, cardboard, and yard waste from residential and commercial development within the city. In 1989, the California legislature enacted the California Integrated Waste Management Act, requiring all cities and counties to divert 50 percent of their solid waste stream from landfills by the end of 2000. By 2000, San Bruno had achieved the 50 percent State requirement.

Buildout of land uses according to the General Plan would result in an additional 23,901 pounds per day, or 4,362 tons per year, of solid waste. The city's total 2025 waste stream is projected at 44,654 tons per year—an increase of nearly 14 percent over the next two decades.

Public safety services are provided through the San Bruno Police Department (Police Plaza at the San Bruno BART Station, top) and the San Bruno Fire Department (Station No. 52 on Earl Avenue at Sneath Lane, bottom).



8-5 PUBLIC SAFETY

Public safety services in San Bruno are provided by the City's Police and Fire departments. Following is a brief description of each.

Police Services

The San Bruno Police Department provides police protection services to the City of San Bruno. In September 2002, construction was completed on a new 23,000 square foot police facility located at 1177 Huntington Avenue, next to the new San Bruno BART station. This new facility is shared with BART Police, which occupies approximately 20 percent of the floor space. The expanded police facility was built to

accommodate future expansion of police services, including evidence and general storage. The old police facility on El Camino Real was incorporated into the expanded City Hall facility that was completed in 2003. The Department currently employs 45 Sworn Officers, and 18 civilian employees. The Police Department anticipates the need to slightly increase its staff as a result of development proposed at the former U.S. Navy Site, largely as a result of the proposed hotel and commercial development. Development in other areas may require individual assessment by the Police Department to assure adequate police protection services will be provided.

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response

Fire protection in the City of San Bruno is provided by the San Bruno Fire Department, which has 35 full-time fire fighters and 10 trained "Paid Call Reserves." All full-time fire fighters are certified in the use of defibrillators and are trained Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). Eleven to 15 of the fire fighters are trained San Mateo County Paramedics. The Fire Department operates two fire stations. Station No. 51 is located on the south side of the City Hall complex at 555 El Camino Real; Station No. 51 has primary responsibility for the area east of Interstate 280 (I-280). Station No. 52 is located near the intersection of Sneath Lane and Earl Avenue at 1999 Earl Avenue, and responds to emergency calls west of I-280. Department responsibilities include plan-checks and field inspections on commercial cooking equipment, fire alarm systems, sprinkler systems, and specialized extinguishing systems in all new and existing construction within the City of San Bruno. They also provide all new businesses, daycare centers and care facilities with their initial fire safety clearance.

In 2002, the Fire Department responded to a total of 197 fires and 1,812 medical emergencies¹, and 1,147 other emergencies. The Fire Department is also part of a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) between the 20 incorporated cities in San Mateo County and the County itself for fire protection and emergency medical services. The JPA requires the closest available paramedic engine company to respond to a call for emergency medical service, and the closest available engine and truck company and Battalion Chief to respond to fire calls.

Station No. 52 is in need of renovations and funds have been set aside as part of the City's capital improvement program. Development in the western and central portions of the city may require the Fire Department to review project designs to assess potential wildfire hazards, assure adequate emergency access, assure that fire prevention measures are incorporated in the project design, and assure adequate water supply for fire hydrants. Among other design considerations, proposed projects would have to provide minimum road widths for emergency access, as described in the City's Municipal Code, Title 12, Article II Subdivisions, Chapter 12.44.

The level of fire hazard for an area is dependant on three major components: the natural setting; the degree of human use and occupancy of the wildland or urban area; and the level and ability of public services to respond to fires that occur. In wildland areas, highly flammable vegetation mixed with steep topography and long, dry summers create the potential for fire. Fire hazards in urban areas are usually due to industrial chemical use, overcrowding, and building condition. Figure 8-2 illustrates potential wildland fire hazard areas in San Bruno.

The greatest potential for fire hazards in the City of San Bruno occurs in areas near extensive natural vegetation, specifically Crestmoor Canyon, Junipero Serra County Park, and San Francisco Water Department's Peninsula Watershed. Dense stands of eucalyptus trees within the Rollingwood and Crestmoor neighborhoods also pose fire hazard potential. The urban-interface hazard areas represented on the map provide a conceptual illustration of those developed areas potentially at risk of damage should a wildland fire occur. In these areas, highly flammable vegetation mixed with steep topography and long, dry summers create potential for wildland fires.

Emergency Operations Plan

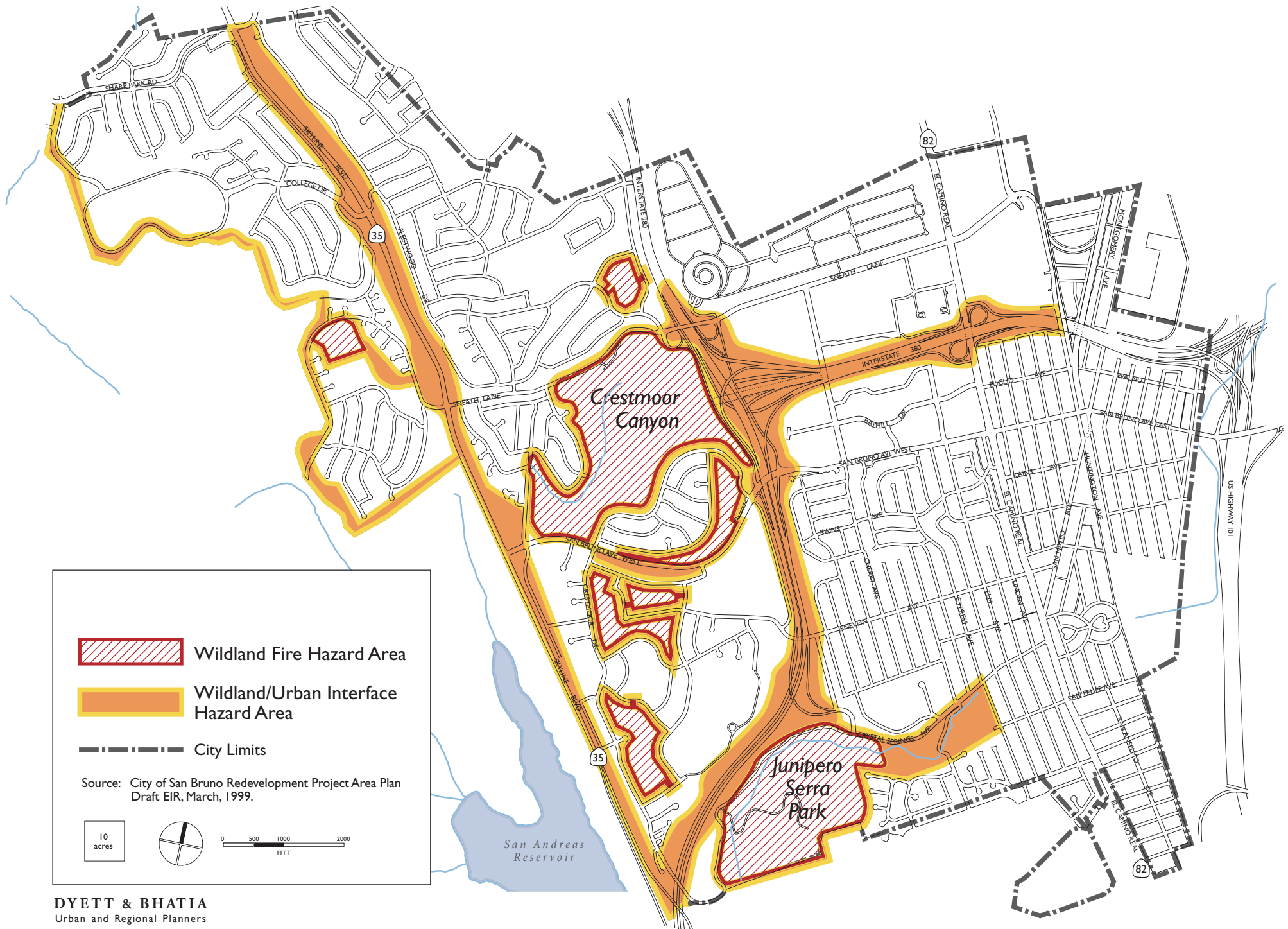
The City will publish an update to its Emergency Operations Plan in Spring 2008. It will contain current maps of emergency evacuation routes, as well as a chain of command system to coordinate all departments of first responders (police, fire, medical). For more information on emergency operations and response, including evacuation routes, please see the Emergency Operations Plan.



Fire protection and emergency response comprise two of the most important roles of the City. High risk fire hazard areas include lands where natural hillsides and woodlands are located adjacent to urban uses (Junipero Serra Park, top, and nearby multifamily development, bottom).

¹ City of San Bruno, City Council Adopted Two-Year Budget, General Fund and Special Revenue Funds 2002-2004.

FIGURE 8-2
Wildland Fire Hazard Areas



8-6 SCHOOLS

Four different school districts serve San Bruno residents from kindergarten through the community college level. The San Bruno Park Elementary School District is located entirely within the city and operates seven elementary schools and one middle school. Most San Bruno children in kindergarten through eighth grade are served by this district. South San Francisco Unified School District has one elementary school located in San Bruno—Monte Verde Elementary. The San Mateo Union High School District serves San Bruno's high school students, and the San Mateo Community College District provides post-secondary educational programs. San Bruno's existing and former school facilities are shown in Figure 8-3.

School Facilities and Enrollment

Table 8-1 illustrates current school enrollment. Schools in the San Bruno Park Elementary School District are at capacity; however, there are no projected increases in enrollment over the next five years. Most school facilities were built in the 1940s and 1950s, and the district is undertaking a facilities modernization program over the next two years.

The district also has two excess school sites which are being used, respectively, for district offices and a driving range.

The San Mateo Union High School District operates eight schools, two of which—Capuchino High School and Peninsula High School—are in San Bruno. Students can choose to attend any of the district's schools, and San Bruno residents also attend Burlingame, Hillsdale, Mills, and San Mateo high schools. Capuchino High School is currently operating below capacity, but expects enrollment to increase once major facility upgrades are completed and curriculum changes occur. Peninsula

High School is a continuation high school located at the former Crestmoor High School site. Peninsula High School is under capacity, and no facilities improvements are planned.

Skyline College is one of three community colleges operated by the San Mateo County Community College District. The 111-acre Skyline College campus, located in northwestern San Bruno, offers a wide array of cultural, educational, and vocational opportunities for students of all ages and is a valuable resource to the San Bruno community. A number of facilities improvements and expansions are planned for the campus, including redevelopment of the former Pacific Heights Middle School site with new college facilities.

School Enrollment Projections

According to the California Department of Finance, school enrollment County-wide is projected to decrease at least through 2018 (the extent of their current projections). Table 8-2 and Chart 8-1 depict enrollment trends and projections for San Bruno, which support the countywide estimates. In San Bruno, school enrollment has been decreasing steadily since 2000. The General Plan, however, makes the conservative projection that additional development may steadily increase school-age population and thus enrollment, resulting in about 5,100 projected enrolled students in 2025 as compared to about 4,100 today. Since area schools are already functioning well below capacity, and Cappuchino High School is already undergoing major facility upgrades to accommodate the modest increase in high-school age students, buildout of the General Plan is not expected to result in new facility needs.

Library Facilities

The city's 15,600 square foot library is located on El Camino Real adjacent to City Hall. The library has over

TABLE 8-1: School Enrollment, 2008-2009 School Year

School	Students
SAN BRUNO PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT	
Allen Elementary (K-6)	359
Belle Air Elementary (K-6)	453
Crestmoor Elementary (K-6)	231
El Crystal Elementary (K-6)	227
John Muir Elementary (K-6)	333
Portola Elementary (K-6)	222
Rollingwood Elementary (K-6)	242
Parkside Intermediate School (7-8)	554
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	
Monte Verde Elementary	521
SAN MATEO UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	
Capuchino High School (9-12)	1,190
Peninsula High School (10-12)	292
Total K-6	2,067
Total 7-8	554
Total 9-12	1,482
Total K-12	4,103¹
Skyline Community College	8,439²

¹ Includes some students who are not San Bruno residents, but who attend school in the city.

² Figure represents enrollment for Fall 2005 semester.

Source: Enrollment information was provided by each school district.

FIGURE 8-3 School Facilities & Library

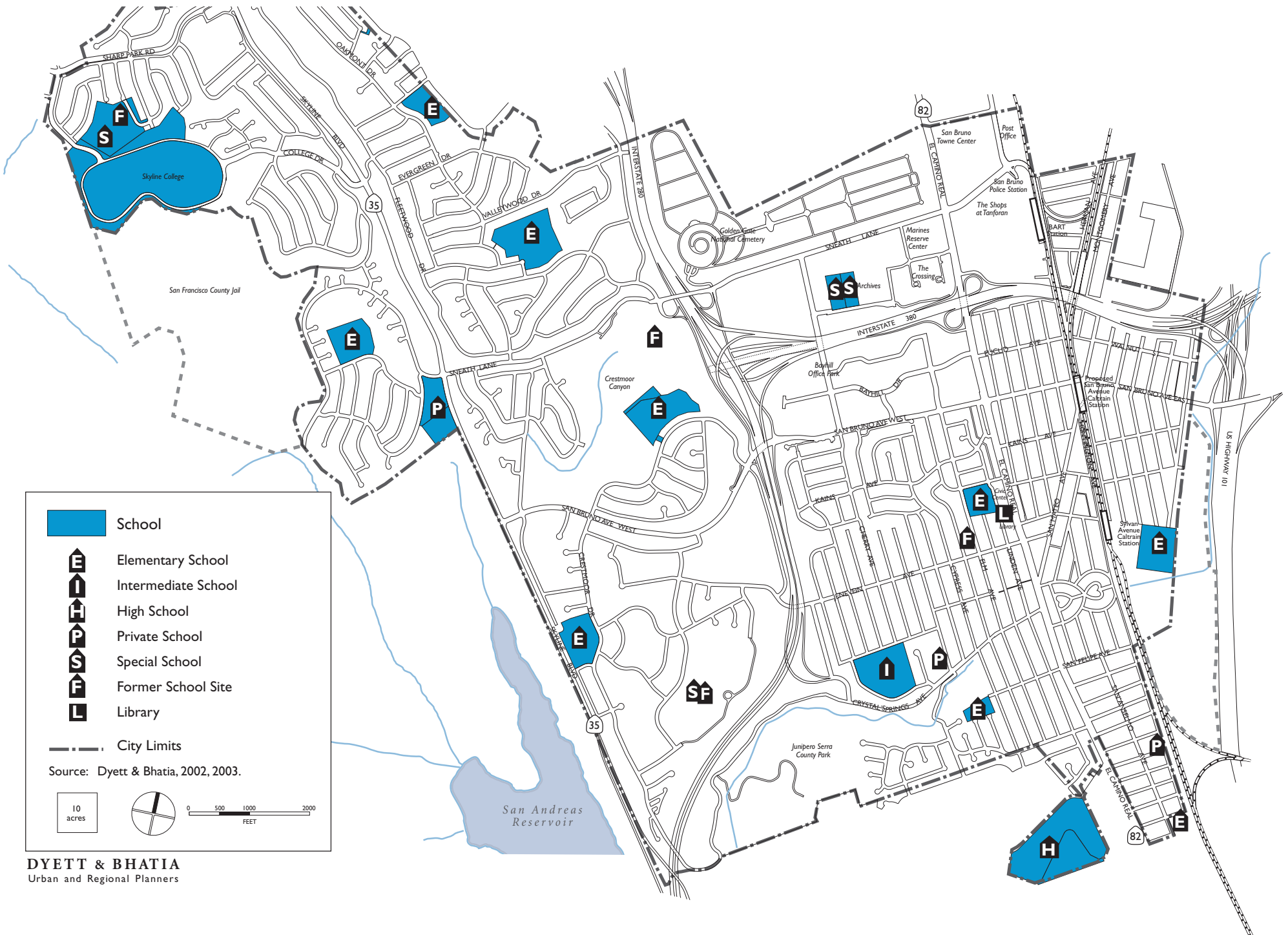
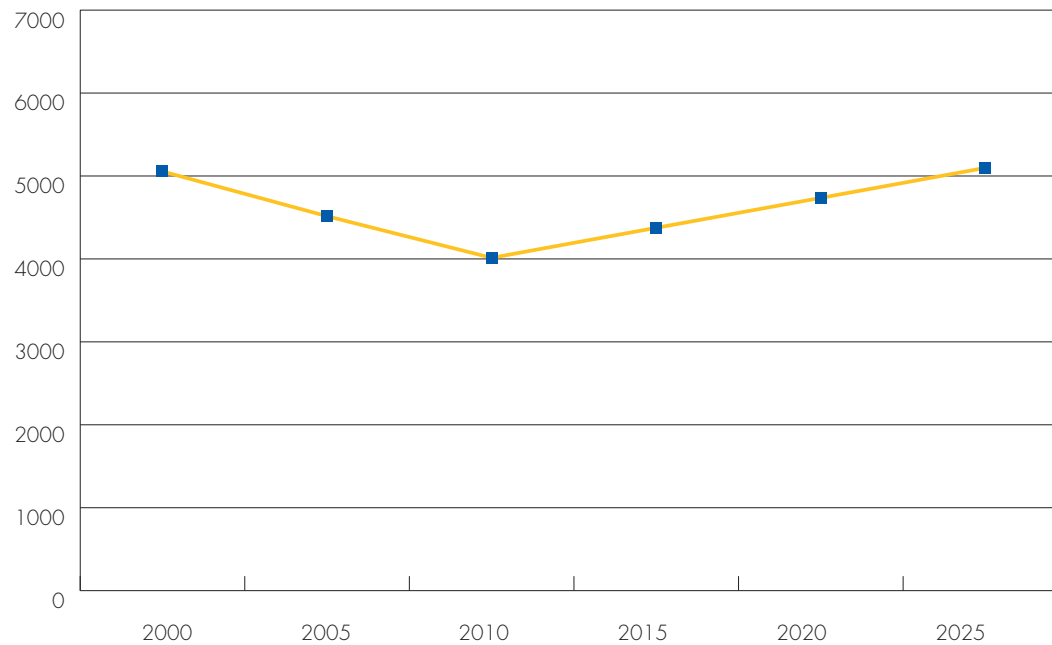


TABLE 8-2: K-12 San Bruno Public School Enrollment Capacity, Trends, and Projections by Grade Range

Schools	Capacity	2004-2005		2008-2009		% Change 2005-2009	Projected Enrollment (2025)
		Enrollment	% of Capacity	Enrollment	% of Capacity		
Elementary Schools (K-6)	3,970	2,536	64	2,067	52	-18%	2,772
Middle Schools (7-8)	650	605	93	554	85	-8%	766
High Schools (9-12)	1,550	1,374	89	1,482	96	8%	1,560
Total (K-12) Enrollment	6,170	4,515	73	4,103	66	-9%	5,098

Source: California Department of Education's CBEDS Enrollment by Grade and School; Dyett & Bhatia, 2006, 2008.

CHART 8-1: San Bruno Public School Enrollment Trends & Projections 2000-2025

Source: California Department of Education's CBEDS Enrollment by Grade and School, DOF Age Cohort Projections

TABLE 8-3: Library Services Evaluation

Service	Current Holdings/ Facilities	Needed Holdings/ Facilities
Book collection	97,500 volumes	133,000 volumes
Seating	68 chairs	178 chairs
Public Computers	12 computers	50 computers
Storytime space	35 shared seats	40 seats
Group study areas	0 seats	28 seats
Parking	9 spaces	170 spaces
Meeting room	0 seats ¹	160 seats

¹ Meeting room has been used for needed storage space.

Source: City of San Bruno Public Library, Facility Master Plan, August 2000.

120,000 circulating items, including books, magazines, videos, DVDs, CDs, books on tape and books on CD. Children's services include reading and audio-visual materials, as well as regular preschool story times, a summer reading club, after-school specials and school visits. Adult programming encompasses computer classes, a book club, and several yearly special programs. Children's services include reading and audio-visual materials, as well as regular preschool storytimes, a summer reading club, after-school specials, and a computer education program for fifth-graders. There is also a growing collection of Spanish reading materials, and a collection of Japanese materials from San Bruno's sister city Narita, Japan. Delivery and pick-up services are available for any homebound person in San Bruno. The San Bruno Public Library is a member of the Peninsula Library System, a consortium of 32 libraries located in San Mateo County.

The library facility was built in 1955 and expanded in 1960. A number of mechanical, systems, and structural deficiencies have been identified, and the library is no longer able to adequately meet the needs of its increasingly diverse and numerous patrons. The Facility Master Plan prepared for the library in August 2000 identified a shortage of materials and resources available to San Bruno residents, as listed in Table 8-3.

The Master Plan also found that the current library site is too small to support an efficient building and parking configuration. The Ad Hoc Library Citizens Committee recommended two sites for a new two-story, 38,500 square-foot library facility—both within the existing Civic Center complex. The existing library structure could then be used for City Council Chambers, meeting space, and/or offices. However, the Committee also recommended preparation of a parking plan in recognition of the limited parking available within the complex.

8-7 UTILITIES

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and is the primary provider of gas and electrical power to the City of San Bruno. Deregulation of gas and electricity utilities allows PG&E to purchase both gas and electrical power from a variety of sources, including other utility companies. PG&E obtains its energy supplies from power plants and natural gas fields in northern California and from energy purchased outside its service area and delivered through high voltage transmission lines. Electrical power is provided to the City of San Bruno from eight different distribution feeders: four feeders are from the Sneath Lane substation in San Bruno. Natural gas is provided to the City of San Bruno by PG&E from three gas lines stretching from Milpitas to San Francisco. Gas is delivered from basins in Canada and/or Texas by transmission mains and deposited at PG&E's Milpitas Gas Terminal. The City of San Bruno currently uses a peak load of electricity of approximately 29 to 30 megawatts (MW), which is about 383,794 kilowatt hours (KWH) per day (Poon, 2003). According to PG&E, residential uses comprise the majority of energy loads in San Bruno because the city has very few large commercial or industrial customers.

8-8 CABLE TELEVISION

San Bruno Municipal Cable Television, a municipal enterprise of the City of San Bruno, provides cable television, high speed internet and digital telephone services to the San Bruno community. The enterprise, which began in 1971 as a 12-channel coaxial cable system, is a state-of-the-art hybrid fiber/coaxial cable system today offering over 200 channels of cable television programming, a 10 Mbps High Speed Internet, and digital telephone services. These services are available to every household in San Bruno.

San Bruno Cable completed its transition to an all-digital system in 2008, when 100 percent of the cable television programming will be distributed in digital format only, requiring cable television subscribers to have installed a digital set-top box to their television sets to continue receiving cable services. The use of digital set-top boxes prepares the cable system for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated transition to digital broadcasting effective February 2009, and prevents the obsolescence of the widely used analog television sets. In preparation for this transition, starting in April 2007, San Bruno Cable began the process of placing two standard digital set-top boxes in every cable household. This set-top box deployment initiative was completed in June 2008, when every cable household was equipped with digital set-top boxes to receive digital cable television programming. In addition to complying with the FCC mandate, this transition to an all-digital system has enabled San Bruno Cable to cost-effectively extend the useful life of its multi-million dollar cable infrastructure and to recapture a large portion of plant capacity for expanding products and services.

San Bruno Cable has completed plant extensions to serve the new subdivision of Marisol, Skycrest and Merimont, The Shops at Tanforan, and the apartment complexes

Meridian, Village and Paragon at The Crossing. Future plant extension projects include the Pacific Bay Vistas Apartments, Glenview Terrace, and the SNK Parcel 3 & 4 at The Crossing.

8-9 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES POLICIES

Guiding Policies

- PFS-A** Coordinate provision of public services to all city residents, in association with surrounding cities, agencies, and San Mateo County as appropriate.
- PFS-B** Provide convenient and effective access to City administration, including visitor parking, open meetings, technical assistance, etc.
- PFS-C** Ensure that the City's water supply systems are adequate to serve the city's present and anticipated needs, and that water conservation is implemented in all residences and businesses.
- PFS-D** Ensure that the City's wastewater collection and treatment systems are adequate to serve the city's present and anticipated needs, are safe, and are environmentally sound.
- PFS-E** Ensure that the City's solid waste collection agency provides clean and convenient garbage and recycling service.
- PFS-F** Provide adequate public safety services for all San Bruno properties—including police protection, fire suppression, emergency medical care, and emergency management.
- PFS-G** Coordinate with regional, State, and federal agencies to prepare for and publicize appropriate response and recovery for natural or man-made disasters.

- PFS-H** Coordinate with local school districts to provide high quality public schooling for San Bruno's youth.
- PFS-I** Provide a diverse range of research, educational, and reading materials through the San Bruno Public Library.
- PFS-J** Develop comprehensive programs to decrease energy consumption at the household, business, and City government level.

Implementing Policies

Coordination and Infrastructure

- PFS-1** Prepare and adopt an Infrastructure In-Lieu Fee Schedule to ensure that adequate improvements are made to the City's public facilities to accommodate new development.
- PFS-2** Implement a Street Lighting and Sidewalk Maintenance Program for residential neighborhoods throughout the city. Underground utility wires wherever feasible.
- PFS-3** Require, as part of plan review, identification of needed public service improvement and maintenance costs for those projects that may have a significant impact on existing services.
- PFS-4** Improve publication of City-sponsored programs and services available to all San Bruno residents, including public shuttle services, recreation programs, etc.

PFS-5 Develop a Civic Center Complex Master Plan, in order to coordinate rehabilitation and expansion of the various City departments and service providers.

PFS-6 As part of the Civic Center Complex Master Plan explore measures to improve access to City facilities, including such measures as integration of Council chambers into the Civic Center complex, provision of visitor parking at City Hall, important information and forms available on the City's website, etc.

PFS-7 Evaluate the feasibility, budget, and timing for rebuilding or renovating the City's corporation yard in order to meet the needs of expanding City services and population growth.

Water Supply

PFS-8 Require expansion of the City's water distribution system proportionate with new development's fair share of demand.

PFS-9 Upgrade the water distribution system as necessary to provide adequate water pressure to meet fire safety standards and to respond to emergency peak water supply needs.

PFS-10 Continue the practice of using Enterprise Funds to finance replacement of the City's aging water distribution system.

PFS-11 Monitor and regulate well water quality and production levels to prevent contamination and overdraft. Coordinate with SFPUC to develop

a conjunctive use program for the Westside Groundwater Basin.

PFS-12 Work actively with the San Francisco Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency, adjacent cities, and the water agencies of San Mateo County to increase water conservation measures and minimize the effects of aquifer depletion.

PFS-13 Establish water conservation Best Management Practices (BMPs) and require them for new development and for municipal buildings and facilities.

PFS-14 Actively market the importance of water conservation, water recycling and groundwater recharge through the following means:

- Develop a flyer to promote the necessity of and benefits from water conservation, and distribute the flyer to local residents, businesses, and schools;
- Make water production and treatment facilities available for tours by schools or organized groups;
- Encourage educators to include water conservation in their curricula;
- Provide tips to business groups on water conservation and recycling.

The City may solicit assistance from environmental groups, the school district, and/or concerned citizens to provide educational materials or staff time for these public outreach programs.

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- PFS-15** Develop a schedule for the retrofitting of existing public buildings with water conservation features, and budget accordingly.
- PFS-16** Periodically test the City's water supply system for leaks and initiate repairs to conserve water.
- PFS-17** Ensure that new or expanded water supply and transmission facilities are constructed in a manner in which construction and operation impacts are minimized or avoided.
- PFS-18** Consider establishing rebate and/or incentive programs for the replacement of leaking, aging and/or inefficient plumbing with more efficient, water saving plumbing and for the use of water efficient landscaping.
- PFS-19** Investigate the feasibility of developing additional or enhanced sources of water supply, such as recycled water, reclaimed surface water, or enhanced groundwater recharge. Explore working cooperatively with the City of South San Francisco to initiate recycling of treated wastewater from the South San Francisco-San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant.

Wastewater

- PFS-20** Require expansion of the City's sewer collection system proportionate with new development's fair share of demand.
- PFS-21** Upgrade or replace sewer lines to accommodate anticipated flows and to prevent overflows. Upgrade sewer lift stations as needed.

Solid Waste

- PFS-22** Continue contracting for garbage and recycling collection services. Negotiate with the service provider to secure the most convenient recycling methods available within current technology.
- PFS-23** Expand recycling services to include all commercial and industrial businesses in San Bruno.
- PFS-24** Require provision of attractive, convenient recycling bins and trash enclosures in grouped development projects (i.e., multi-family residential projects, office complexes, and commercial shopping centers).
- PFS-25** Continue public education programs about waste reduction, including recycling, yard waste, wood waste, and household hazardous waste.

Fire and Police Services

- PFS-26** Ensure adequate staffing and facilities for the City's Police and Fire departments to achieve desired levels of service, particularly surrounding transit areas and along urban-interface hazard areas.
- PFS-27** Consider rebuilding or rehabilitating Fire Station No. 51 to accommodate current and future Fire Department needs, Americans with Disabilities Act standards, and seismic requirements. The new Fire Station could include a community meeting room.
- PFS-28** Consider relocating Fire Station No. 52 to a safe site outside of the San Andreas Earthquake

Fault Zone. Maintain existing or better levels of service to neighborhoods in the northern and western neighborhoods.

PFS-29 Establish a separate radio channel for use by City crews and firefighters during emergencies. Obtain funding for information technology systems, such as wireless communication systems, to further decrease fire and police response times.

PFS-30 Require installation and maintenance of fire protection measures in high-risk and urban-interface areas, including but not limited to:

- Proper siting, road and building clearances, and access;
- Brush clearance (non-fire resistant landscaping 50 feet from structures);
- Use of fire resistive materials (pressure-impregnated, fire resistive shingles or shakes);
- Landscaping with fire resistive species; and
- Installation of early warning systems (alarms and sprinklers).

PFS-31 Ensure adequate fire water pressure as a condition of approval for all new development projects.

PFS-32 Require installation of residential sprinklers in areas with steep slopes and/or diminished access.

PFS-33 Consider the feasibility of establishing a Fire Risk Assessment Zone within and surrounding high-risk and urban-interface areas (Figure 8-2).

PFS-34 Identify and remove mature and/or diseased Eucalyptus trees in rights-of-way and other open areas, if they pose a fire hazard or other threat to health and safety.

PFS-35 Require installation of automatic sprinkler systems in all hotel, motel, and other overnight lodging facilities, in mixed commercial/residential uses, and in apartment buildings of three or more units.

PFS-36 Expand Certificate of Compliance parameters to require issuance before an existing structure is permitted to change uses to public assembly or commercial activities.

PFS-37 Continue to clear fire hazardous materials from Crestmoor Canyon that pose a threat to nearby residents. Care should be taken to prevent unnecessary harm to healthy vegetation. Ensure continued use by the Fire Department should the existing fire road be transitioned to a multi-use trail.

PFS-38 Ensure proper maintenance of the open space areas in western residential neighborhoods. Vegetation maintenance is necessary to prevent potential fire hazards.

PFS-39 Minimize risks to single-access residential neighborhoods by providing alternative access for fire and other emergency personnel.

Emergency Management

- PFS-40** Acknowledge the regional implications of natural hazards and the need for jurisdictional cooperation in the face of potential disasters. Coordinate emergency response planning with surrounding cities, agencies, and San Mateo County Office of Emergency Services.
- PFS-41** Create and maintain an up-to-date Emergency Operations Plan with information including but not limited to evacuation routes and procedures, chain of command communication structure, alerts and warning systems, emergency shelter provisions, and responsibilities and instructions for all relevant departments (police, fire, hazardous materials, emergency medical services, public works).
- PFS-42** Conduct emergency drills in public buildings, large office developments, and in coordination with local schools. Hold post-drill training seminars to identify needed improvements to emergency preparedness.
- PFS-43** Work with critical use facilities (i.e., hospitals, schools, public assembly facilities, transportation services) to assure that they can provide alternate sources of electricity, water, and sewage disposal in the event that regular utilities are interrupted in a disaster.
- PFS-44** Establish a public education program through local schools, county fair, civic organizations, and other service groups to distribute information about emergency preparedness. Develop a brochure indicating what to do and where to go in the event of safety, seismic, or emergency events.
- PFS-45** Continue to participate in a cooperative San Mateo County program to pool natural hazard data which are developed either through special studies or via the plan review process.
- PFS-46** Coordinate with regional, State, and federal agencies to determine appropriate disaster recovery strategies for after a major natural or man-made event. Publicize recovery measures along with emergency preparedness information.
- PFS-47** Develop criteria to determine whether damaged buildings can be preserved and/or restored following a natural disaster, rather than demolished.
- PFS-48** Develop a voluntary program with real estate salespersons and lenders to advise potential homeowners of safety and seismic hazards in various parts of the city, the degree of risk, and available insurance programs.
- PFS-49** Consider a program to wave permit fees for seismic retrofits on non-strengthened residences and un-reinforced masonry structures.
- PFS-50** Develop a primary Emergency Operations Center and a secondary Emergency Operations Center for the management and coordination of disasters in the community.

Schools

PFS-51 Work cooperatively with local school districts to monitor the growth of the school-age population within San Bruno, and the subsequent need for school sites and facilities.

PFS-52 Provide technical assistance to local school districts in design and planning for reuse of former school sites throughout the city. Consider acquisition or leasing of former school sites for recreation, education, or other community needs.

PFS-53 Maintain good communication with the local school districts, and integrate school facilities planning with the City's objectives, including:

- Designing school facilities to allow safe pedestrian and bicycle access;
- Ensuring construction of traffic-calming measures on surrounding streets;
- Designing attractive facilities that contribute to neighborhood identity and pride; and
- Allowing public use of recreational facilities on school sites on evenings and weekends.

PFS-54 Work with local school districts to ensure provision of elementary and intermediate school facilities within ½-mile radius of all residential development.

Library

PFS-55 Provide a wide range of library services to San Bruno residents through a strong main Public Library facility.

PFS-56 Study potential locations and funding mechanisms for development of a larger Public Library facility. Focus on sites within the Civic Center complex, as recommended by the Ad Hoc Library Citizens Committee.

PFS-57 Continue San Bruno's relationship with Skyline College by coordinating collections and sharing resources through their common partnership with the Peninsula Library System.

PFS-58 Continue to provide public access to the Internet and other computer-based resources through the San Bruno Public Library facility.

PFS-59 In order to prevent anticipated future population growth in San Bruno from burdening existing over-extended library services, City staff will ensure upon individual project review that the developer sets aside contributions or in-lieu fees in general proportion to the burden proposed new residential development would have on the library system, and that those fees are used to improve public library facilities. The per capita share will be negotiated between the Ad Hoc Library Citizen's Committee, City Staff, and City Council, within 1 year of Plan adoption, and will be applied uniformly (and if necessary, retroactively) across all residential development occupancy permit applications submitted after Plan adoption, until such time as an alternative form of support is provided, or the library facilities are fully upgraded to the requirements as described on p 8-12 Table 8-3 of the General Plan.



Existing schools such as Decima Allen Elementary School (above) and Capuchino High School (below) will continue to experience pressure related to population growth and new development.

Cable Television

- PFS-60** Enhance Local Origination programming to promote City services and local business.
- PFS-61** Continue to grow core video business while deploying and promoting new services.

Utilities

- PFS-62** Develop and implement a Green Building Design Ordinance and design guidelines for climate-oriented site planning, building design, and landscape design to promote energy efficiency. These standards may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- Require the use of Energy Star® appliances and equipment in new residential and commercial development, and new City facilities;
 - Require all new City facilities and new residential development to incorporate green building methods meeting the equivalent of LEED Certified “Silver” rating or better; and
 - Require all new residential development to be pre-wired for optional photovoltaic roof energy systems and/or solar water heating.

The Ordinance will allow variances to site or building requirements—building setbacks, lot coverage, and building height—that will enable use of alternative energy sources, such as passive heating and/or cooling.

- PFS-63** Require that all new development complies with California’s Energy Efficiency Standards for Res-

idential and Nonresidential Buildings (Title 24, Part 6).

- PFS-64** Provide incentives for retrofitting existing homes and businesses for improved energy efficiency, such as passive solar and/or cooling devices.

- PFS-65** Require new development to incorporate passive heating and natural lighting strategies if feasible and practical. These strategies should include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Using building orientation, mass and form, including façade, roof, and choice of building materials, color, type of glazing, and insulation to minimize heat loss during winter months and heat gain during the summer months;
- Designing building openings to regulate internal climate and maximize natural lighting, while keeping glare to a minimum; and
- Reducing heat-island effect of large concrete roofs and parking surfaces.

- PFS-66** Enforce landscape requirements that facilitate efficient energy use or conservation, such as drought-resistant landscaping and/or deciduous trees along southern exposures.

- PFS-67** Require developers and builders to distribute information regarding energy efficiency (such as the Home Energy Guide available from the California Energy Commission) to all new homeowners.

- PFS-68** Initiate a marketing campaign where energy efficiency information is distributed to all City

employees and residents. Provide information on how, what type, and where to plant trees to reduce energy demand. Make such information available at all public locations such as City Hall and the Public Library.

PFS-69 Offer incentives (such as expedited permit processing, density bonuses, site variances) to support implementation of photovoltaic and other renewable energy technologies that provide a portion of the city's energy needs, or for projects that result in energy savings of at least 20 percent when compared to the energy consumption that would occur under similar projects built to meet the minimum standards of the energy code.

PFS-70 Facilitate environmentally sensitive construction practices by:

- Restricting use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and halons in mechanical equipment and building materials;
- Promoting use of products that are durable and allow efficient end-of-life disposal (e.g. reusable, recyclable, biodegradable);
- Promoting the purchase of locally or regionally available materials; and
- Promoting the use of cost-effective design and construction strategies that reduce resource and environmental impacts.

PFS-71 Convert street lights and traffic signals to LED and other more efficient technologies as they become available.

PFS-72 Work with utility providers to ensure that adequate electrical and natural gas facilities and services are available to meet the demands of existing and future development.

PFS-73 Provide for utility access and prevent easement encroachments that might impair the safe and reliable maintenance and operation of utility facilities.

PFS-74 Work with telecommunication providers to ensure that telecommunications service is available for existing and future development.

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